VOLUME VI.-NUMBER 1031.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

ARMED POLICE RESERVE OF ONE HUNDRED MEN-THE ST TH MILITIA AGAIN.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DAILY NEWS.] COLUMBIA, S. C., December 17.—THE SENATE mot and after receiving the report of the special committee relative to another building, adjourned to meet to-merrow at the Codege Li-

THE House met in the old College Chapel. Tomlinson introduced a resolution authorizing the Governor to arm and equip a reserved sissue writs for supplying the vacanforce of one hundred men, to send to counties cies so occasioned, and that after a where lawlessness prevails, the expense to be borne by a special tax levied on the county. It consideration of such matters as will rum was prosent, and the regular order of busiwas read the first time.

A resolution was passed requesting the Sonate to pass the bill to organize the militia. The bill to incorporate the Citizens' Savings | The House of Lords then adjourn d to meet Bank was passed.

WASHINGTON.

CAUL SCHUEZ A UNITED STATES SENATOR-THE NEGRO IN CONGRESS - GOVERNOR BULLOCK'S OPINION ON GEORGIA AFFARES. Washington, December 17 .- Dispatches R ssia.

from St. Louis indicate the election of Carl Schurz to the United States Senate. Chief Justice Chase is reported as saying that he did not behave that a single Associate

Justice had given an intimation of his opinion relative to the constitutionality of the Legal Tender acts. Customs from the 7th to the 12th instant,

\$2,162,000.

Revenue to-day, \$182 000. The Reconstruction Committee continue the

exami, ation of Mississippi and Georgia offairs. General Syphen, at the request of Menard, the colored member from Louisiana, will present the latter's credentials to-morrow. He will also present certain papers and the cradentials of Simon Jones, when the whole matter will go to the Election Committee, without previous discussion or recognition of Menard. The House bill repealing the militia restrictions passed the Senate without comment.

Governor Bullock, of Georgia, having been summoned before the Reconstruction Committee of the House, and requested to give his opinion as to the proper mode of overcoming the difficulties in Georgia, recommended that there should be a literal execution of the Reconstruction acts, which required the primal organization of the State Legislature to be made by the admission of only those who could take the test oath, or had been relieved of disabilities by Congress. This course would restore the colored men to their seats without any special legislation, and place the legislative department of Georgia in the hands of loyal men. After the adoption by such a body of the fundamental conditions precedent to the State's admission to the Union, all members eligible under the State constitution and the Fourteenth amendment would be admitted to seats, and no further action by Congress would be necessary.

CONGRESSIONAL.

MILITIA AT THE SOUTH-THE PRESIDENT'S FINANCIAL VIEWS-EULOGIES ON STEVENS.

passed the bill extending the time for the pay- the Greek Ambassador. ment of the tax on tobacco to the fifteenth of February, and it goes to the President.

The Senate passed the House bill effectually authorizing militia organizations in the recon- FIGHT BETWEEN CITIZENS AND MILITIA IN ARstructed States except Georgia, and it goes to

In the Senate the bill granting the right of way through the public lands to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, was

referred to the Committee on Public Lands. The House bill removing the disabilities of certain citizens of South Carolina was passed. Sumner's resolutions regarding the Spanish revolution was discussed. Bayard character-

ized them as impertment. The resolutions went over. The resolutions of the Finance Committee censuring the President's financial views was discussed. Dixon spoke at length on the financial question, and said that the way to resume to drop in from different quarters-the comspecie payment was first to institute a system

of rigid economy, and second to remove all political disabilities from the Southern people. The resolution was finally passed-yeas 48; pays six. The House was ergoged all day in enlegies on Stevens.

THE TURF.

Mobile, December 17 .- The taces over the Magnolia Course commonced to-day. The weather was fine and the track good, but the attendance was small. The first race was a mile dash, five entries, for \$500. Cottrell's chesnut filly, by Daniei Boone, beat John Kilgour. Time-1:50. The second race was for three year olds, mile heat, for \$500. Kitty Free, one, one; Whisenhunt second; Bill's colt third. Time, 1:56}. The third race was for Alabama raised horses of all ages, for \$250. Mile heats. Mollie Ingersoll beat Smith's bay colt by Sherrod. Time, 1:57 and 1:57}.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

A sanguinary battle has been fought at the Pass of Darien, in Afghanistan, in which the rebels were defeated with great loss. Famine again threatens Central India, and

earthquakes are reported in various places. Jeter Philips, the wife murderer, who was to be hung in Richmond to-day, has been reprieved until February 15, 1809, until Underwood's habeas corpus can be decided.

Thirty sailors, at New Orleans, on a vessel that raised the Peruvian flag, endeavored by a wrif of habeus corpus to obtain a release from their contract. But they had received two months' wages in gold, in advance, and the court rait sed to release them.

The stores of a number of the most respectable tobacco dealers in New Orleans were placed under guard yesterday, on account of alleged revenue frauds.

Mayor Shurtleff, Democrat, bas been reelected mayor of Boston.

Lieutenant-Governor Gleason, of Florida, has gone to Washington, it is supposed, to bring his case before the United States Supreme Court. The Alabama House of Representatives

has passed a bill appropriating the two and three per cent. fund of the State to the railroad between Montgomery and Decatur. The Meridian and Chattapooga Railroad

Company has elected N. D. Stanton, of Boston, President, and ex-Governor Patton, of Alabams, Vice-President,

The trial of the Twitchells, at Philadelphia, for the murder of their mother, commenced yesterday,

LIAMENT-GREECE AND TURKEY-PARTICU-LARS OF THE STREET FIGHT IN CADIZ-RUS-SIA'S MOVEMENTS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

LONDON, December 15 .- The members of the House of Commons attended at the bar of the House of Lords to-Jay, when a brief speech from the Queen was read by royal commission, as follows: "Since the time when her Wajesty deemed it right to call you together for consideration of many grave and important matters, several vacancies have occurred in the House of Commons, owing to the acceptance House. It is, therefore, her Majesty's pleaof Commons withdrew to their own chamber. adjourned to meet secember 29. Writs have been issued for elections to fill the vacant seats in the House.

Pesth, December 17 .- Foreign emissaries are tampering with the Roumanian soldiery in | Chapel. Transvivania. The money is furni hed from

BELLIN, December 17 .- Prussia, in the interest of European peace, has endeavored te induce Greece to comply with the demands of the Sultan as far as consistent with the international law.

Capiz December 17 .- The fleet with Dulco on board sailed for Cuba on Tucaday.

London, December 17 .-- The following from Cadiz has been delayed by the government : "On the 10th instant, the troops were badly beaten in the fight in the streets. During the fight, Captain Farral, the American Consul, in official uniform, mounted the barricade with the American flag and stopped the fighting. The City Hall was shattered by the artillery The troops plundered some of the deserted houses."

Madrid, December 17 .- Manrico Roberts has been appointed Minister to Washington, and Novaro to Constantinople.

Sr. Perensbung, December 17.-Russia ex. plains that her movements in Central Asia are not for the purpose of extending her territory, but to strengthen the treaty of peace lately made with Bokhara.

London, December 17. - The Telegraph thinks Reverdy Johnson would have fared better in the Alabama claims negotiations had he been less zealous for peace.

A Greek steamer was chased and bicekaded in Syra by a Turkish man-of-war.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 17 .- Greece re jects the Turkish ultimatum, and the Greek envoy here has received his passports. All male Greeks remaining in Turkey after a fortuight will be regarded as Turkish subjects.

The resolution was agreed to, and Messrs.
Colbin, Rose and Nash appointed the committee, who have agreed upon a report in favor of
removal to the College library to-morrow.

The following were read a third time and
particulars of the fight have not transpired. particulars of the fight have not transpired. Mannin, December 17 .- The ramored difficulties among the members of the provisional government are unfounded. The city is tranquil and the citzens are returning to their

houses and business. CONSTANTINOPLE, December 17 .- Many suspected Greeks are detained here. It is reported that the Porte declines to admit into the Washington, December 17 .- The Senate Bosphorus a Greek iron-clad to take on board

LOYAL MILITIA.

MANSAS-FOUR MILITIAMEN KILLED. MEMPHIS, December 17 -A fight occurred between thirty militia and citizens at Augusta, Arkansas, yesterday. Four of the militie were killed. Clayton's message says the militia will be withdrawn and their places taken by Federal troops.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

The Gathering.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] ABBEVILLE COURTHOUSE, December 15 .- O Saturday last the vanguard of this body began mittees for the examination of the literary proficiency of the cardidates and under-graduates for the ministry may be properly so called. I hear of but four applicants for the itinerancy

On Sunday the Methodist and Presbyterian Charches were occupied by members of the body. This afternoon most of the ministers body. This afternoon most of the ministers arrived. They are generally looking well, and a goodly number wear new coats, indicative of a little relaxation in the stringency of the times or of increased liberality on the part of the laity, or of both. Very few are yet present from the Shelby District, it being understood that they are detained to investigate a matter that may turn out to be of very attle importance on otherwise.

ance, or otherwise.

It was raining so hard when the cars

arrived this afternoon that even a newspaper reporter could not afford to stroll around. Ab-beville is, I believe, regarded as one of the beville is, I believe, regarded as one of the wealthiert districts in the State, and for inteligence and refinement her people are excelled by none. She gave Calboun and McDuffie their first life-breath. The town contains a popula-tion of about lifteen hundred. There are three flourishing churches here—the Presbyterian, of which Rev. Dr. D. McN. Turner is pastor; the Methodist, over which Rev. W. P. Mouzon the Methodist, over which Rev. W. P. Mcuzon ably presides, and the Episcopal, served by Rev. Mr. DuBose. Fifteen or twenty stores and trading establishments, some of which do quite a large business, bespeak considerable prosperity for the times. The village has two newspapers published for the entertainment and miormation of the people, both respectable and sprightly hebdominals—the Press and the Banner. The lands of the district are enriched on one side by the Savannah River and on the other by the Saluda, while the Greenand on the other by the Saluda, while the Green-ville and Columbia Railroad, with a brauch to this place, affords a ready access to your city market. Educational facilities are not want-ing. The Methodist Church has an excellent school for boys at Cokesbury, at which place the Masomic fraternity had a female college, but whether now in operation I am not in-formed. The Associate Reformed Presbyte-rian Church has a make and female college at rian Church has a male and female college at Dae West Corner. There are, or were, also, two Due West Corner. There are, or were, also, two good schools at Greenwood. The town is at present garrisoued by a company of United States troops under command of Colonel Franks. Blacks and whites are peaceably inelined in the main, and everybody seems to wish for that "better day coming."

But I started to write of the Conference.

but suffering with a cold The bisnep is here but suffering with a cold, which may incline him to a chort session, which I am sure the preachers favor. A conversation this afternoon brought to light the want tion this afternoon brought to light the want of preachers to fill the demands of the church. "The harvest is plentious, but the laborers are tev." Dr. Mererin, of Tennessee, arrived this afternoon, and will no doubt contribute to the interest of the present occasion.

The first colored jurer in Sparianburg Distriet served on the grand jury last week. Others have been heretofore drawn, but did

Spirtan Lodge, No. 70, A. F. M., has elected the fellowing theorem for the ensuing year.
Brother C. E. Fleming, W. M.; Brother F. M.
Frammier, S. W.; Lrother E. H. Bobo, J. W.;
Brother Woodward Allen, Treasurer; Brother
D. G. Fleming, Secretary.

AFFAIRS IN COLUMBIA.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH-ADJOURNMENT OF PAR. The Peril of the Legislature-A Short Day's Work-Sleeping at Nickerson's -Masters and Commissioners in Equity.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 16 .- Much excitement was created this morning by the discovery that the west or front wall of Januey's Hall had become detached during the night from the building, and that the top part projected from the roof some ten or twolve inches-It was considered unsafe to go under it. The of office from the Crown by members of that Mayor ordered ropes stretched in front of the building, and a policemin stationed near to sure that opportunity may be given to caution those who were passing in the vicinity. The building, in the words of a member, was unsafe at both ends, and that involved the suitable recess you may proceed to the centre. When the House met but a bare quothen be laid before you." At the conclu- ness was suspended. The appropriation bill, sion of the reading the members of the House | and the bill to rathy, confirm and amend the charter of the Charleston (S. C.) Mining and Manufacturing Company, were read the first on February 11. The House of Commons also time; the concurrent resolution to take a recess from the 22d instant to January 5th, amended by the Senate, agreed to, when, on motion of Wilder, the House adjourned to meet at 4 P. M. to-morrow, in the College

IN THE SENATE the reports of committees ware caned up. Nash introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be apmesoived, That a committee of three be appointed by the president to inquire whether a suitable piace for the meetings of the S-nate can be obtained at the college buildings.

Nash said some of the senators seemed determined to sleep at Nickerson's Hotel. At the last special session there was a great cry, "Let us go to Nickerson's," and now it seemed the only was for sengers to sleep there was to the only way for senators to sleep there was to rent the building. Some of them would go there rent the building. Some of them would go there and sleep in their seats, so that they might have it to say that they slept at Nickerson's. A stranger would suppose, from the auxisty shown by some members, that they all owned stock in Nickerson's. He had understood that a room could be fitted up at the college building for the Senate at a cost of \$50, whereas it was proposed to give \$333 34, so that some senators may have the pleasure of stopping at enators may have the pleasure of stopping at senators may have the pleasure of stopping at Nickerson's. He thought this was paying rather too much for the whistle. He had stopped at Nickerson's for some thirty years, and had slept there, but did not consider himself particularly honored nor better than other senators. The senator from Charleston (Air. Corbin) at the last session opposed their insisting on going to Nickerson's Hotel, giving, ameng other reasons, that it would injure Grant's election. That is over, and now that he knows that some of ns thought rather hard Grant's election. That is over, and now that he knows that come of us thought rather hard of his opposition then, he comes out with his large heart, having thought, slept and dreamed over it, and says we had better go to Nickerson's. He (Nash) desired that they should go to the College buildings.

Mr. Corbin said he had understood the special committee as having reported it impracti-

Mr. Corbin said he had understood the special committee as having reported it impracticable for the General Assembly to sit in the College buildings, and that Nickerson's was the only suitable place they could obtain. If, however, they could be accommodated at the College, he was in favor of going there. He concluded by offering a resolution that a special committee of three he appointed to incurre cial committee of three be appointed to inquir

A bill to incorporate the South Carolina Phos-plate Company.

A bill to provide for the payment of the fees

A bill to provide for the payment of the fees of sheriffs for deting persons confined in fail.

The following report of the Judiciary Committee on the position of certain practicing attorneys and solicitors relative to continuing the offices of Master and Commissioners in Equity till 1870, was ordered for consideration to-morrow:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the "petition of practicing attor-

The Committee on the Judiciery, to whom was referred the "petition of practicing attorneys and solicitors of Mariboro (County, praying that the office of Master in Equity be continued until the first day of January, 1870, for the purpose of closing up the business now pending in the Courts of Equity," have considerable quantities of bullion have been withdrawn from the bank. For the present this advance sidered the samp and beg leave to report: sidered the same and beg leave to report

That while they recognize the force of much that while they recognize the force of much that is set forth in the patition as a cause for continuing the office of Master in Equity, it is believed that a continuence of the office is meansistent with the general system provided in article 4 of the constitution for the organization and invisabilities of the constitution for the organization and invisabilities of the court of the contraction. ization and jurisdiction of the courts, and the system of picading and practice proposed in article 6, and the laws enacted in accordance

therewith.

By reference to section 16, article 4 it will be seen that the Court of Common Pleas "shall have jurisdiction in all matters of equi-"shall have jurisdiction in all matters of equi-ty, but the courts heretofore established for that purpose shall continue as now organized until the first day of January, A. D., 1889, for the disposition of cases now pending therein, unless otherwise provided by law." Section 17 provides "that the General Assembly shall provide by law for the preservation of the reprovide by law for the preservation of the re-ords of the Courts of Equity, and also for the transfer to the Court of Common Pleas and Probate Courts for final decision of all causes that may remain undetermined." Section 20 provides, "a Court of Probate shall be established in each county, with jurisdiction in all matters testamentary and of administration, in hyperage experience for minors, and the in business appertaining to minors and the allotment of dower, in cases of idiocy and lunacy,

and persons non compos mentis."

From these provisions of the constitution it is apparent that the Courts of Equity, heratofore established, and as now organized, can fore established, and as now organized, can have no constitutional existence after the first day of January next. They are not only limited to the period, but the General Assembly is required to provide for the preservation of the records of said courts, and the transfer for final decision of all causes that may then remain undetermined to the Courts of Common Pleas and Probate Courts.

The Master and Commissioner in Equity are but parts of the organization of the Court of Equity as heretofore established; if we should continue that office as auxiliary to the new

continue that office as auxiliary to the new Courts of Common Peas, we should in effect Courts of Common Peas, we should in effect continue the old system which the constitution emphatically abolisaes. Besides it transfers the business of that court to the new courts; for example: it would be impossible by legislative enactment to deprive the Court of Probate of the constitutional jurisdiction conferred upon it relative to "causes that remain undetermined" on the first day of J...nuary next. It would be impossible for the Masters in Equity to retain and dispose of such causes. The Legislature at its last session complied with the provisions of the constitution relative to the preservation of the records of the Courts

to the preservation of the records of the Courts of Equity and the transfer of causes to their proper jurisdiction. See section 18 of the "Act to organize the Circuit Couris," It is not deemed wise, if indeed it were constitutionally possible, to interfere with the execution of said act. We are about adopting a new system of practice and pleading which is radically different from the old, and we cannot afford to may its symmetry by retaining any part of the old. its symmetry by retaining any part of the ol

system inconsistent with it.

The reason set forth in the petition for re-The reason set forth in the potential retaining the Commissioner in Equity another year, except in so far as they relate to causes to be transferred to the Courto! Probate (which cannot be prevented under the constitution), will be found to be more apparent than real. By reference to the "Act to re ulate the prac-By reference to the "Act to reviate the gas," section 5, it will be seen that "all issues of law and fact in civil cases may be referred to arbitrators or referces"—the parties to the cause, or the court, selecting the referee or referees. If, after the first of January next, and after the causes have been transferred to the Circuit Courts, it should be desired desirable by the parties to a cause, or by the court, to make use of the services of the persons recently hold-ing the offices of Commissioners in Equity, they gan do so by an order of reference under

the provision of the glatute, Respectfully submitted. D. T. CORBIN, Chairman.

The Marion Crescent says: "We are gratified to see from day to day, in our streets, warous loaded with cotton and other products of the country which is now bringing fair prices, thus giving pleasant faces to our country friends, while our merchants are looking quite cheerful on account of the brisk trade now going on at this place."

CHARLESTON, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, D. CEMBER 18, 1868. ENGLISH FIEWS ABOUT COTTON.

> [From Smith, Edwards & Co.'s Circular] Livearoot, December 1.—Our market has not experienced important fluctuations during the past month, and closes at rather over the

the past month, and closes at rather over the opening prices.

Our last report closed upon a strong market, Durin; all October the tendency of prices had been upward, the trade and exporters had been large buyers, and the buoyant feeling continued during the first faw days of November, middling uplands reaching 11½1, and fair Dhollerah 8½d, per ib. But there was not much confidence felt in the movement, as trade in Lancashire was known to be very oad, and it was believed that a great reduction of consumption would take pluc as soon as the Parliamentary elections were over.

The chief circumstance that had supported our market was the extraordinary scarcity of American cotton, and the very small shipments that were advised from America. But as soon as exports to England began to increase an unasception are protested with the condition of the year, and as exports to England began to increase an unasception of a trifling increase of stock, but it must be a long time yet before the stock in the price of the previous estimate. It is defibited in a device of American cotton in Liverpool than during the last week or two. The stock last Friday was 27,090 bales, and included about 10,000 bales just arrived and not landed, and also some quantity under or iers for export. Probably the actual stock in warehous or one week's consumption, a most extraordinary position for a great staple in advision of a wallable of sale was not over 15,000 bales, and included about 10,000 bales just arrived and not landed, and also some quantity under or iers for export. Probably the actual stock in warehous and available of sale was not over 15,000 bales, and also some quantity under or iers for export. Probably the actual stock in warehous and available of sale was not over 15,000 bales, and available of sale was not over 15,000 bales, and available of sale was not over 15,000 bales, and also some quantity under or iers for export. Probably the actual stock in warehous pour the last week or two. The stock last Friday was 27,000 bales, and opening prices.

the sec fell to 10 d. for madding uplands and fair D'Loulerah to 8 d., and American cotton of arrive was pressed for sale till Orleans, ship named, could not be sold at over 10 d. and Savannahs at 10 d., and January shipment. casy ie. 1g came over holders, and our mar-ket sans into a depressed state; American on

were generally raised 100,000 to 200,000 bales.
Our market accordingly remained in a somewhat depressed condition for a tortnight, and 87.000 bales per wook.
But attention was now awakened to the tar-

figures which were not thought consistent with the large estimates now coming for wardshipments to England increased materially, say to an average of fully 25,000 bales per week, but this attracted less attention than the smallness of the receipts. Accordingly a better feeling sprang up in our market ten days ago, and the trade becoming uneasy at the rapid reduction of stock and the poor prospects of future supply, bought heavily for some days (their takings for last week being 74,000 bales), and prices advanced 4d to \$i\$ for American cotton on the spot and \$i\$ per lb to arrive. East Lidia cotton on the spot rose id to \$i\$ do per lb. On Friday and Saturday last a quieter feeling set in, but to-day, under news quieter feeling set in, but to-day, under news that the week's receipts are only 74,000 bales and shipments to England 20,000 bales, there is renewed buoyancy in the market, and, with is renewed buoyancy in the market, and, with a large business doing, prices are advancing, and close at 11jd for midding up ands on the spot, 10jd to 10jd for Savannans to arrive ship named, 10jd to 10jd for Orleans, in same position, and 8jd for air Diplierah on the spot.

The tous of the Manchester market during the past mouth has reflected that of Liverness.

pool. During most of the month it was depressed. The complaints of spinners and manufacturers we e loud and universal, and the opinion prevailed that after the elections were ever there would be an extensive resort to "short time." There were, indeed, many individual cases where short time working was adopted and the consumption, was at our was adopted, and the consumption was at one was adopted, and the consumption was at one time probably cut short some thousand bales per week. But after the elections were over a much better demand for goods and yarns sprang up in Manchester than had been ex-pected; a very considerable business was done at a rise corresponding with that in Livercool, and instead of a general resort to short time and instead of a general resort to short time there was octually a decrease of it, and the great balk of the mills were kept on full time. At the same time there was no material improvement of the position of the procuper as compared with what it had been in the eacher put of the mouth, the margin between cotton and clath continued for the small, and the and cloth continued far too small, and the and cloth continued far too shall, and the large consumption is only to be accounted for by the extreme relactance to stoo machinery. We now estimate the consumption at 55 000 bales per week, including, as before, an unusually large proportion of small lates, and we do not think that the teads hold a large stock though they must have a ideal during last week about 20,000 bales to their reserves.

The many market during the past mends has

week about 20,000 bales to their reserves.

The money market during the past mench has begun to show faint signs of activity. The bank rate has been raised from 2 to 2½ per cent, after continuing for about sixteen months at the former level—a sign of commercial stagna-tion unequalled, we believe, in modern times. The rice in the rate has been brought about the London money market, whereby considerable quantities of bullion have been withdrawn from the bank. For the present this advance appears to be adequate; but it would not be surprising if some farther stoflening of the full and the surprising if some farther stoflening of the surprising if some farther stoflening and surprising the surprising it some farther stoflening and surprising the sur below its natural level. Trade generally is improving throughout this country, and in a still more marked decree on the continent of Eu-rope, and therefore copital is likely to come into increased semand for commercial pur-

The prospects of our murket at the present time are bound up in a special manner with the out-turn of the American crop. We direct attention first to this point. The picking season has been fine and prolonged till towards the end of last month, when we were advised of a "killing frost," but it was too late to do much harm. Estimates have shown a d cided At New York, the Atlantic ports, and Mobile rather smaller estimates are current, but at New Orleans many place the crop as high as 2,700,000 bales. The reason of this discrepancy at that the crops in the Atlantic States and dabama are admitted by all to be deficient. By most persons the falling off is an analysis of the special committee. The reason of this discrepancy at the project was referred to a special committee. Compared to a special committee to report as the corp of the second to the second to a special committee. 000 bales, or the same as last crop, we would now say that 2,600,000 is the favorite figure. At Yew York, the Atlantic ports, and Mobile Alabama are admitted by all to be deficient. By most persons the falling off is put at twenty by most persons the falling off is put at twenty per cent. From last year, whereas in the States bordering the alissusappi and in Texus the crops are said to be much better than last year, and promise a large increase, o-tomated by some as high as fifty to sixty pir cent.

It appears to us, however, that the scale of receipts we are new naving is not equal to what might be expected with a crop of board will view it as evidence of a wise and

what might be expected with a crop of 2 600,000 or 2 700,000 bales. Picking is now nearly completed, the high prices rule g ero them to dispatch their crops rapidly to mar ket, and we should have expected by this time to have seen weekly receipts of 100,000 bates if existing views of crop are sound. It is al-leged, however, that the low stage of the A'a-bama River and the tributaries of the Massesippi prevents free navigation, and account sipp prevents free integration, and meets this to be partially correct, but we doubt if it turnishes a full explanation. Railway communication is now very extended throughout the Southern States, and the forwarding of the grop does not depend so much upon the rivers as it used to do, and therefore we taink the present low scale of recounts its surgestion. present low scale of receipts is suggestive of grave doubts as to the accuracy of large esti-mates. One thing seems probable: if the re-ceipts continue about their present flyates for some time longer, we may expect a continu-ance of uneasuress amongst spianers on the score of future supply and occasional spuris of accountains demand in this market and at score of future supply and occasional sparts of speculative demand in this market, and it would be unfortunate if by these means a high scale of prices was kept up in the carry part of the season, to be falsified by heavy receipts of cotton at the American ports in the sparing months.

The following appointments have been made by Governor Seeks, for Airriba County: Dr. R. Vanoji, Treasurer, W. H. Lockwood, Andriba County are copies of cotton at the American ports in the sparing months.

spring months.

It is to be feared, however, that whetever estimate of the American crop may prove true there is little chance of a materially in-creased export to Europe. The last crop was 2,430,000 bales, but as the stock in the parti-was reduced from \$0,000 to 40,000 bales at the end of the season, the amount distributed was 2,470,000 bales, and supposing the crop to be 2,600,000 bales, and supposing the crop to be 2.470 000 bales, and supposing the crop to be 2.600,000 bales, there would only remain a sure bulk of this, we have reason to believe, with be taken by American consumers.

Further, it seems probable that the continent of Europe will receive a far larger proportion of this crop than of the last one; the exports to the continent thus for are much above last year, and will probably continued on the continued on t

for trade on the continent is more presperous than here, and spinners there have more conddence in prices. A gregier diversion of the crop to the continent is not however, of ver much moment, as its natural effect is to limit the export from this country; but we may very fairly conclude, nevertheless, that the active buying by continental spinners is a sign of an increased consumption in the arguingate, and that the continent will need next year altomorphism. one. We are sorry to say that we cannot see—
looking into the future—anything but a searty
and inadequate auguly of the raw material for
our own spinners during the season, and we
fear their position will be no better than during the last one.

Our stock of cotton has run down very rapidgether a larger supply of cotton than the last one. We are sorry to say that we cannot see—

ly of late, and has reached 330,000 bales, against 463 000 bales has year, and 668,000 bales the year before, and our present estimate must be unusually correct, as the actual stock of American cotton was taken in the beginning of the mouth, and an addition of 30,000 bales made to the previous estimate. It is drubuful if there has ever been known greater scarcity of American cotton in Liverpool than during the last week or two. The stock last Friday was 27,000 bales, and included about 10,000 bales just arrived and not landed, and also some quantity under or lers for expert. Probably the actual stock in warehous and available of sale was not over 15,000 bales, or one week's consumption, a most extraordi-

but it must be a long time yet before the stuck of American cotton can swell to anything like fair D'hollerah to 84d., and American cotton to arrive was pressed for sale till Orleans, ship named, could not be soil at over 104d. and Savannahs at 10d., and January shipment of uplands was sold as low as 94d. The dulhess was increased by the receipt of better accounts of the prospects of the American crop. The weather was reported as very tine, picking was said to be going on favorably, and estimates were generally raised 100,000 to 200,000 bales.

Our market accordingly remained in a some-ning still lower, and it is evigent that it cannot ning still lower, and it is evigent that it cannot what depressed condition for a fortnight, and ning still lower, and it is evident that is cannot be largely increased for several mouths to

dy increase of the receipts of cotton at the American ports; for three weeks in an cession the ranged between 70 000 and 75,000 bales—figures which were not thought consistent with the large estimates now coming forward. come.

At London the stock last week was increased htte, as it has also been from Liverpool, the two markets aggregating about 30 000 bales per week during November. Up till 1st april, 1859, an import of 5000 to 6000 bales per week is due at London.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

sales of produce.

2. A reso u ion requestin; the government

can materials used in ship-building equal to the duties the would have been paid if they had been imported. That our lines of occan steamers should be aided by preference in carrying the mails at a liberal componsation.

5. Specie payment. The beard could not agree upon a definite plan, nor was this to be expected from their brief deliberations. They had in their body the usual diversity of men's minds. To deal with a volume of near eight han ired millions of irredeemable paper money, and with the general decangement that is in-

separable from it, and to devise a plan to bring it to specie re lemption, in the face of the fact it to specie redemption, in the face of the feet that the country was never able to carry two hundred millions with specie payment long at a time, we work for the highest statesmanship and the most circlut deliberation. It is creditable to the intelligence of the board that its opinion was almost unanimous against the system of irredeemable currency.

6. The board resolved for an amendment of the banks shall be required to keep the gold received for interest on that deposited securities and it fills their required reserve, which is now held in legal londers.

7. That Congress shall londers.

8. That the government shall not avail itself and to do him no harm. After a whispered consultation among themselves the preed consultation among themselves the

tracts.

8. That the government shall not avail itself of the payability of the five-twenties till there

has been a general resumption of specie paymeat.

9. Government ald to a general railroad sys-Mountains; one from Marshall, Texas, to a point on Canadian River to connect with the above; a trunk line on the thirty-fifth parallel to the Pacific, and one from Lake Superior to Paget Songal. Tuess to be endowed with bonds and lauds, after the manner of the Pacific their actions, Mr. Montmollin conclusions.

Railread. 10. To am and the banking law so that banks,

pi River.
15 That the Erio Canal is frequently taxed to its mimost capacity, and that if the State of New York shall enlarge it so as to receive stemmonats of six mandred tous burden, the

Mr. Jincke's Civil Scivers bill, Besides lines things that were a lopted, the boars volved down some meable securice; among the Pet the government postal felograph scheme.

AFFAIRS BY THE STATE.

Marien.

An amplication will be made to the present seision of the General Assembly of this State for a recharter of the town of Marion, Speaking of the opidemic of theft, the Marion Speaking of the operation of contract and of Createst says; One now holds a cow, or a hog, or a sneep by a most doubtful tenure, a next dor thread in feed. Cetton stealing seems to be the present manua. Mr. Samuel Watson malost a base of cotton within the last few days also Mr. Thomas Fore. Mr. E. J. Mocdy lost several bales, and various other parties by we self or distinct many.

Herry.

The bedy of James Budley, E.q. death by crowning we have here; of ore no-ticed, was found hast Saturday about five miles south of the spot where the second of one area, I received every attention from his friend, Mr.

how observed the c.f. After taking a lew minutes one of the pury drew a pistol and timudened Mr. Perritt's life in case ho attempted to escape. Mr. Perritt immediately fired on the party, when they broke and ran, Spartanburg. Samuel Littlejohn, Sr., an old citizen of

Sparramoure, died of pheumonia on the 7th instant, in the seventy-second year of his age. The corn c.ibs of Mrs. Ann V-raon, of Spartanding, were burned at her plantation, on Tyger liver, about two o'clock on Saturday morning last. The cribs contained about a thousand bushels of corn, the entire crop of

ly of late, and has reached 330,000 bales, | cral expression of satisfaction at the courtesy

THE NEGROES IN GEORGIA.

Bold and Lawless Proceedings of Armed Organizations of Freedmen.

The Savannah Morning News gives the following account of some outrageous proceed ings of the freedmen in the neighborhood of

that city: On Saturday last a negro thief came upon the plantation of Mr. J. S. Moutmollin, about afteen miles up the river, and, white in the act of stealing sneep, was discovered by Mr. Mont-mullin, the second stealing sneep, was discovered by Mr. Montmollin, who, as the negro turned to escape, shot at him with a rifle, wounding him in the thigh. The tellow, named Alfred or Albert Jones, was one of the greatest scoundrels in the country, and, after capturing him, Mr. Montinoilin gave him in charge of a man camed Walls, to whom he also delivered his triff, telling him to watch the prisoner until he (Montmollin) went to his house and procured his mule cart. Shortly after he came back with the vehicle, and having secured his prisoner in the cart, he drove off to town, leaving the riffe with Walls. On arriving here he deposited the prisoner in the Police Earracks. About twelve clock on Sanduy, Mr. Montmollin s.arded in his mule cart to go home, accompanied by Calo. a servant boy, on horseback. He proceeded up the Augusta road quietly enough until he reached the eleven mile post. There he came up to a negroarmed with a gun, who appeared to be posted on picket. The negro acted in a suspicious manner, and seruting ad Mr. Montmollin closer fl . telling him to watch the prisoner until he The Results of its Deliberations.

The Cincinnati Gazette thus sums up the resolutions adopted by the National Board of Trade, held in that city last week:

1. In favor of a referred the bad custom of taking thirty days' time on nominally cash sales of produce.

2. A resolution requesting the government on picket. The negro acted in a suspicious manner, and scrutinged Mr. Montmollin closely, as though to make sure that it was the person that he was watching tor, and then jumped into the swamp and dashed through the muck and water on a run, keeping on a course parallel with the road, and apparently trying to get alload of the wagon. The colored boy, Cato, begged Mr. Montmollin for God's sake to turn back, as it was plain to be seen that the negro acted in a suspicious manner, and scrutinized Mr. Montmollin closely, as though to make sure that it was the person that he was watching tor, and then jumped into the swamp and dashed through the muck and water on a run, keeping on a course parallel with the road, and apparently trying to get alload of the wagon. The colored boy, Cato, begged Mr. Montmollin closeson that he was watching tor, and then jumped into the swamp and dashed through the muck and water on a run, keeping on a course parallel with the road, and apparently trying to get alload of the wagon. The colored boy, Cato, begged Mr. Montmollin for God's sake to turn back, as it was plain to be seen that the new and water on a run, keeping on a course parallel with the road, and apparently trying to get alload of the wagon. The colored boy, Cato, begged Mr. Montmollin for God's sake to turn back, as it was plain to be seen that the new and water on a run, keeping on a course parallel with the road, and apparently trying to get a run in the parallel with the road and apparently trying to get a run in the road and apparently trying to get an account of the wagon. and the twelve mile stone, when the correct can materials used in ship-building equal to had been imported. The contract of the duties that would have been pand as teamers also and the contract of the duties that would have been pand as teamers also and the contract of the duties that would have been pand as teamers also and the contract of the con to take measures to procure an international compact by which privateering shall be abolished and all private property at sea exempt from seizure, except contraband of war. organization. They had a colonel, a young, daudified, villanous looking black, who stepped into the road and cemmanded Mr. Mentmollin to halt. He stopped and saluted the "colonel" with "good morning." The "colonel" said—
"I have brought my men out here to have satisfaction out of you." Mr. Montmollin said—
"What have I done?" To this the "colonel" replied—"You shot a gentlemaa." He answered—"I shot the biggest thief in the county." The "colonel" said—"You had no business to shoot him." A tall, coal black negro, mount-

pered consultation among themselves the "colonei" got up on the seat of the cart beside Mr. Montmollin, and placed two men in the back part of the cart, ordering them to keep their revolvers constantly pointed at Montmol-lm. He was then told to drive forward, and start-ed the mule, the other negroes surrounding who invited them to join his men. The ne-groes drew off to one side of the road, and heid a long consultation; they appeared to quarrel among themselves, and, judging by one party wanted to shoot, while the other fa-vored releasing him. While engaged in this 10. To smead the backing law so that banks, instead of making their quarterly statements at seal times, shall, when called on, report what their condition has been upon some specified time in the past.

11. The beard resolved to promote uniformity in the trade statistics of the constituent bedress and to promote uniformity in the weights and measures in which those statistics are rendered. suffired excee uncly. Finding that they had es-caped, the negroes started in pursuit, and they were compelled to push forward without stopp.ng. morder to secure their lives. About day nan yesterda morning they reached the city, feeling that they had had a most providential

THE INVALUABLE HOUSEHOLD JEWEL .- We board will view it as evidence of a wise and liberal's ales manship.

16. The board requested Congress to pass

17. The board requested Congress to pass recommend if as an invaluable household jawel, to all our lady friends. It so very simple that it never gets out of order—so light running and easily-managed that a child can use it o rehable in action that it never misses i such-and so quiet that it may well be exted the 'silent' sewing-machine. We have always found the seam perfectly reliable, never repaired in washing or wear, or in any way failing till the garment is worn out. - [Letter to Willox & Gibbs, dated South Simisbury. Vt., December 11, 1953, and signed: Mrs. D. G. George, Mrs. W. P. Mattron, Mrs. J. Burden, Mrs. F. Traver, Mrs. R. Stene, Mrs. G. D. Smith, Mrs. F. Cole, Mrs. C B tes.

Shipping.

TRAVELLERS PASSING THRUCGH CHABLESTON EN ROUTE TO FLORIDA, AIKEN And other places, should not fail to lay in their supplies of PROVIS IONS, CLARETS, CHAMPAGNES IONS, CLARETS, CHAMPAGNES RIES, WINES, CANNED MEATS, SOUPS, &c. Pates of Wild Gamo and Devilled Ham for Sandwiches and Limebous.

WM. S. CORWIN & CO.,
No. 275 King street,
Estween Wentwarth and Beautain,
Charleston, S. C.

Charleston, S. C. Branch of No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th street

FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA. VIA SAVANNAH, FEBNANDINA AND JACKSON

VIA SAVANNAH, FEBNANDINA AND JACKSON VILLE.

THE FIRST-CASS STEAMER DICTATOR, Captain CHAS. WILLEY, will sai from Charleston every Tuesday Evening, at Eight o'clock, for the above points.

The first-class Steamer CITY POINT, Captain WM. T MONELTY, will all from Christston every Friday Evening, at Eight o'clock, for above points.

Connecting with the Central Railroad at Savannah for Mobile and New Orleans, and with the Florida for Mobile and New Orleans, and with the Florid Railroad at Fernandina for Cedar Keys, at which Italirond at Fernandina for Cedar Keya, at which point stammers connect with New Orleans, Mobile Per sace a. Key West and Hawana.

Through Bills Lading given for Freight to Mobile, Pensacola and New Orleans.

Both stammers connecting with H. S. Hart's steamers Celauwaha and Griffin for Silver Springs and Lokes, Griffin, Eustis, Harris and Durham.

All freight coyable on the whart.

Goods not removed at sunset will be stered at risk and cycensa of owners.

FOR BOSTON-DESPATCH LINE. FIRST VESSEL.

THE NEW AI BRIG ROBERT DILLON,
BLATCHTORD Master, having most of her
cargo on board, wants a few hundred beles
Cotton and light Freight to fill up, and sai
promotly.
WILLIAM ROACH December 18

FOR BUSTON--DESPATCH LINE.

THE REGULAR AI CLIPMER SCHOON ER B. N. HAWKINS, WTATT Master, having
one-third cargo engaged and going on
board, will have prompt despatch.

Decomber 18 WILLIAM ROACH.

EXCURSIONS AROUND THE HARBOR. THE FINE, FAST SAILING AND COMTHE FINE, FAST SAILING AND COMwill resume her trips to historic points in
the harbor, and will leave Governmen
Wharf daily at Ten A. M. and Three P. M.
For Passago, apply to THOMAS YOUNG,
December 18 3mo Captain, on Board.

THE FINE PAST BAILING AMERICAN chip OWEGO, R. I. Post Master, having the arrest portion of her cargo engaged, and going aboard, will meet with dise

For further engagements, apply to
W. B. SMITH & CO.,
December 14 mwf Napler's Range.

THE FAST SAILING BRITISH BARK MONNEQUASH, Captain William MUR-

For freight engagements, apply to
December 15 6 ROBERT MURE & CO. FOR LIVERPOOL.
THE FINE BRITI-H SHIP SCOTS-WOOD, Captain ROBER YEAMAN, having a portion of her cargo engage!, will have dispatch for the above port.

For Freight engagements, a pply to December 15 6 ROBE to MURE & CO. THE FINE AT AMERICAN BARK EG-RIA, H A. STARRET Mister, having two-hirds (%) of her cargo enraged and going on board, will have immediate dis-

atch.
For balance of Freight, apply to
PATTERSON & STOCK,

Decaraber 12 South Adantie Wharf. FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE NEW AND SIRICILY AT AMERICAN Clipper Bark LIZZIE H., H. H. M., Paring Commander, will be dispatched for the above port. This vessel insures FIR-T CLASS.

For Ireight engagements, apply to

For treight engagements, apply to STREET BROTHERS & CO., December 8 No 74 East Bay.

FOR LIVERPOOL. CHARLESTON AND LIVERPOOL STEAM-

THE FIRST-CLASS IRON SCREW
STEAM-SIP CAM IL LA. HENRY
PEACE Commander, wants six hundred bales Cotton to complete cargo, o sail on 21st December. For Freight engagements, apply to
ROBERT MURE & CO.
The CAMILLA will be followed by the BOXANA,
COBDEN and MARMORA. 6 December 15

PAST FREIGHT LINE. EVERY FIFTH DAY, TO AND FROM BALTIMORE, PHILA-DELPHIA, WASHINGTON CITY, WILMINGTON, DEL. CINCINNATI, OHIO, ST. LOUIS, MO., AND OTHER NORTHWESTERN CITIES.

THE FAVORITE AND SWIFT
S.rew Steamship SEA GULL, N.
P. D.Tron Commander, will sail
for Baltimore ou Tuesday, the 22d December, at half-past Eleven o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 1, Union Wharves, making close connections, and delivering freight to all points in connections and delivering freight to all points in connection promptly and at low rates.

Insurance on Cotton, Rice, Domestics and General Merchandise, by the steamships of this line, 34 per cent. to or from Baltim re or Philadelphia.

The steamship FALCON will follow on December

For Freight or passage, apply to
COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,
December 18 3 Umon Wharve

THE STEAMSHIP PROMETHEUS, captain A. B. Grax, will leave North Atlantic Where on Saturday, December 26th, 1833, for Philadelphia, giving through Bilis Lading to Apply to FOR PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON.

JOHN & THEO. GETTY, North Atlantic Wharf. FOR NEW YORK.

THE FINE STEAMSHIP ALA-THE FINE STEAMSHIP ALAleave with disputch. For Freight or Passage apply to
J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
December 18 1 No. 4 South Atlantic Wharf.

AEW ROUTE.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING from New Orleans to Charleston, S. The Control of the Con THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

Sugar, to Charleston, per barrel. 15
Nolarsec, to Charleston, per barrel. 250
Rice, to New Orleans, per 100 pounds. Other Freights in proportion to the above,
J. D. AIKEN & CO. Agonta,

F. W. PERKINS & CO., Agents,
No. 26 Carondelet-street, New Origans,
A. B. NOYES, Agent,
December 15 Imo Fernandina, Fla. FOR NEW YORK.

REGULAR LINE EVERY THURSDAY. PASSAGE REDUCED TO \$15.

Capitan BULELEY, will leav V nders hors's war, or Friday Morning, December 18, at Nine o'c.ock. RAVENEL & 1'O. Agents. December 12

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL . CALLING AT QUENSTOWN.

THE INMAN LINE, SAILING
THE INMAN LINE, SAILING
THAT SAME consisting of the following
steamers:

OTTY OF PARIS.

OTTY OF BALTIMONE,

OTTY OF WASHINGTON,

OTTY OF WASHINGTON,

OTTY OF WASHINGTON,

Saling every Saturday and overy alternate Mendey,

at 1 P.M., from Pier No. 45 North River, New York.

EATES OF PASSAGE.

20.) Steerage, also forwarded to Havre, manually. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, manually. Bremen, &c., 't moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool and Queensiown, 40 currency. Tickets can be bought here, by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply 2: the company's effices.

JOHNG, DALE, Agant, New York.

FOR CHERAW. GEORGETOWN, AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE PEEDEE RIVER. THE STEAMER PLANTER, CAPT.

C. C. WHITE, is receiving Freight at Accommodation Wharf, and will leave Saturday Morning. 19th inetant, at Seven o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to December 17 2 JOHN FERGUSON. INLAND ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA. CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM PACKET LINE, VIA BEAUFORT AND HILTON HEAD, CONNECTING WITH

HE ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS FOR ALL POINTS IN FLORIDA. THE FINE, FAST STEAMER
PILOT BOY, Captain Fenn Pece, will
leave Charle-ten on Monday and Friday Morning, at
Fight o'clock. Returning, leaves Savannah on Wednes-lay and Saturday Mornings, at half-past Light

For Freight or Passage apply to
JOHN FERGUSON.
December 15 Accommodation Wharf. December 15

FOR BRUNSWICK, GA.
THE STEAMER "DICTATOR,"
Capitain Charles Willer, will touch

at this point every Weinesday, leaving savannah a Nine A. M., and on her return trip will touch there on Saturday Afterneon, arriving back at Savannah on Sanday Morning. J. D. AIKEN & CO., Navember 24 Agents,

Shipping.